Museum during July 1937 by James H. Condit. The work of this beetle is similar to that of the "European death-watch" beetle (*Anobium punctatum* De Geer). Mr. Condit reports this species as working in a dugout Thlinget canoe, an old deadfall trap, a birch canoe, and in the unpainted surfaces of the supporting columns of the building. The articles affected have been in the concrete building for some 45 years, but some ten years ago new wooden cases were installed and it is Mr. Condit's belief that the insects were brought in at that time.

This species resembles *Anobium punctatum* De Geer, but it differs from that species in being larger, in the pubescence on the elytra forming more or less distinct vittae between the alternate rows of punctures, and in not having the metasternum deeply excavated in front. It differs from the other known species of *Hadrobregmus* in having the pubescence on the elytra forming more or less distinct vittae.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*A new European species of* Epiurus, *parasitic on a leafmining sawfly* (*Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae*).[1] R. A. CUSHMAN, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. (Communicated by C. F. W. MUESEBECK).

The new species described below was originally reared in Europe by agents of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, from mines of the sawfly leaf-miner of birch, *Phyllotoma nemorata* (Fallén). Living individuals brought to the United States were bred at the Melrose Highlands, Mass., laboratory of this Bureau. Some of the specimens on which the description is based are first-generation progeny of imported parents. Many were released in areas in New England infested by the host species, but at this writing no specimens of the parasite have been recovered.

The figure was drawn by Mary Foley Benson.

Epiurus foliae, n. sp. Fig. 1

Female.—Length 8.5 mm; antennae 5 mm; ovipositor sheath 4.5 mm.

In Schmiedeknecht's key to the European species of *Pimpla, sens. lat.* (Opuscula Ichneumonologica, Suppl., Bd. 18–19, 1933–1934) this species runs to *Epiurus inquisitor* (Scopoli), and agrees very closely with the description of that species except that the hind tarsus is pale, with only narrow apices of the joints dark, and that the propodeum is not striate posteriorly. Comparison of specimens shows the most striking difference between the two species to be in the form of the apical portion of the ovipositor, which in profile is strongly, concavely curved on the dorsal margin from the high point to the apex in *foliae* and is nearly straight in *inquisitor;* this is adequately shown in the accompanying figure. The epipleura are narrower in *foliae* than in *inquisitor* and the sclerotized portions of the abdominal sternites broader, broadly oval in *foliae* and elongately oval in *inquisitor.* Otherwise like *inquisitor* in structure, sculpture, and color.

[1] Received November 10, 1937. Paper No. 4269 of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Male.—Differs from male of *inquisitor* principally in the much smaller extent of dark color on hind tarsal joints, more than half of the basal joint being white.

Host.—*Phyllotoma nemorata* (Fallén).

Type locality.—Freistadt, Austria.

Type, allotype, and *paratypes.*—No. 52251, U. S. National Museum.

Paratypes.—British Museum; Paris Museum.

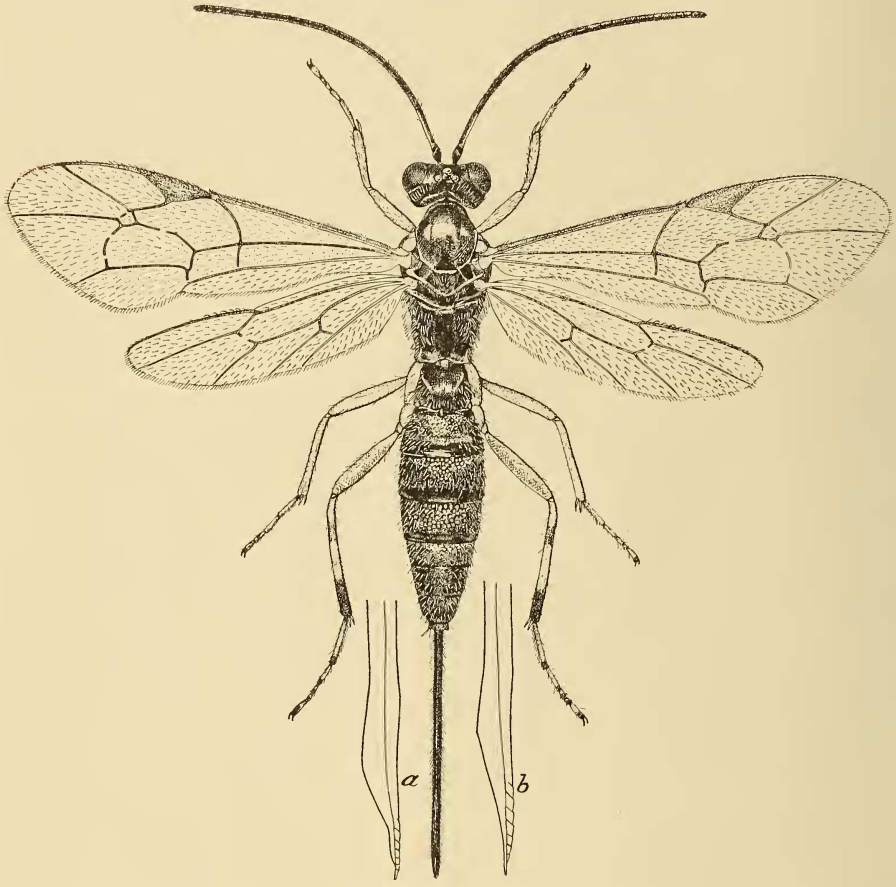

Fig. 1.—*Epiurus foliae* Cushman. *a*, apex of ovipositor; *b*, same of *Epiurus inquisitor* (Scopoli).

Three females (including holotype) and one male from the type locality, reared under Gipsy Moth Laboratory No. 13610 B, June 3, 1933 (holotype), October 8. 1932 and May 16, 1933; 10 females from the type locality, under No. 13610 B1, reared May 28, 1935; also 11 females and six males (including allotype) reared May 10, 1934, at Melrose Highlands, under No. 13613A, progeny of European specimens; and one male from Austria, reared in May 1934, under No. 13618, as a secondary parasite through *Phanomeris phyllotomae* Muesebeck.